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more liberal divorce, is Dr. Lichtenberger's luminous chapters on the many-sided "struggle for social liberation" and on "ethical and religious readjustment." Beyond reasonable question, the divorce movement is an incident in the mighty process of spiritual liberation which has been going on ever since the Reformation. The age of sentiment, dogma, and appeal to traditional authority is passing. There have arisen a higher ideal of domestic happiness and "new basis of sexual morality."

This monograph is a worthy product of the American sociological laboratory; and it will help everyone who is earnestly striving to advance the just solution of the hard problems of modern social ethics.

GEORGE ELLIOTT HOWARD.

Joseph Cowen's Speeches on the Near Eastern Question: Foreign and Imperial Affairs: and on the British Empire. Revised by His Daughter. (London: Longmans, Green and Company. Pp. 249.)

The late Joseph Cowen was an English newspaper owner and publicist who was one of the members of parliament from Newcastle, where his daily journal, the *Chronicle*, was published, from 1873 to 1885. He long ranked as an orator; and in this capacity was sometimes classed along with John Bright. He was a speaker who took extraordinary pains with every public utterance he made; for it was his practice to dictate his speeches to a shorthand reporter; have them put in type in his newspaper office; and then work them over until he regarded them as perfect and ready for delivery. He was one of the last of this school of English orators, one of the last English publicists who prized their reputations as orators, and were always zealous to live up to these reputations. It is for this reason perhaps more than for the present day value of the views expressed that this collection of speeches by Mr. Cowen will be turned to by American students of English political life in the twenty-one years that lie between 1876 and 1897. Mr. Cowen's speeches lack the moral force and ethical note of Bright's platform utterances; but they are otherwise typical of the best house of commons and platform oratory in the last twenty-five years of the late queen's reign. The earlier speeches of Mr. Cowen were collected, edited, and published by Major Jones, of Cardiff, in 1885. Those in what may be regarded as the concluding volume begin with an address at Blaydon-on-Tyne in 1876, on

the Bulgarian atrocities; and the last in the series is a speech on the British empire made at Newcastle's celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in June, 1897.

The Early History of the Tories from the Accession of Charles II to the Death of William III. (1660-1702). By C. B. ROYLANCE KENT, M.A. (London: Smith Elder and Company. Pp. xv, 481.)

Ten years ago Mr. C. B. Roylance Kent published an acceptable study of the English radicals of the period from 1761 to the second reform act in 1867; a study which is still the most complete history of English radicalism that is available. In the years that have elapsed since his useful monograph appeared Mr. Kent has been engaged in the study of toryism, and with equally valuable results from the standpoint of the student of English party history. Mr. Kent, however, has not aimed at a volume parallel with his history of the radicals; for in his study of toryism he has gone back to 1660; and while his intention is to carry the story down to the end of the reign of Queen Anne, in the present volume he halts at the death of William III, and promises to complete the study as originally planned, if "encouraged to proceed further." This encouragement cannot fail to be forthcoming in view of the two valuable contributions to the history of English political parties—scholarly both in conception and execution—that now stand to Mr. Kent's credit. The new volume extends to 480 fairly closely printed pages. This is good measure for a work confined to party history that covers only a little more than forty years. But Mr Kent has overlooked no sources from which the slightest contribution—direct or indirect—to his study could be obtained. Moreover, these forty years are full of interest as regards the early tories; and Mr. Kent has also gone with much detail into the characters and opinions of the men who were prominent in this period of toryism. The value of Mr. Kent's work becomes apparent when it is recalled that the only existing work specially concerned with toryism and party history for this period is G. Wingrove Cooke's *The History of Party*; that Cooke finished his study as far back as 1836; and that in Cooke's history, written when comparatively little first hand material was available, only one volume with the large type and widely printed pages of book making of three-quarters of a century ago is devoted to the history of whig and tory parties between 1666 and the end of the reign of Queen Anne in 1714.

E. P.